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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1895-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

THE OLD ROMAN DEAD

Passing Away of Allen G. Thur-

SUDDEN END OF THE OHIO SENATOR

About a Month Ago Had a Serious Fall.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER

COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 12.-Ex-United States Senator Allen G. Thurman The death of Mr. Thurman was a painful

shock to the general public here. The latest reports from him before today were to the effect that he was doing finely.

The Thurman residence is about a mile from the center of the town and details were eagerly awaited.

Absolutely no other information came with the announcement of the death of the aged statesman save that it occurred at 1:15 p. m.

A Serious Fall.

Early last month Judge Thurman had a fall which resulted in a serious injury to his hip. No bones being broken and his constitution being so wonderfully strong. led to the belief that he would soon regain his accustomed health. The effect of the rervous shock soon appeared to have pass-ed away, and in a few days he had improved



se much that his physicians and friends thought he would undoubtedly get up again in a short time. Later, however, a severe relapse occurred, and there were few hopes that he could recover.

Mr. Thurman was alone in his parlor when he fell. He thought he was strong erough to walk to the library and back to his chair. In returning to his chair he fell.

Mr. Thurman's Career.

Allen Granbery Thurman, for years one of the most popular leaders of the demoeratic party, was born in Lynchburg, Va., November, 1813, and was the son of Rev. November, 1813, and was the son of Rev. Pleasant Thurman, a minister of the Methodist Church. His parents removed to Chilicothe, Ohio, and he made that place his home until he settled in Columbus in 1853, where he has since resided. His education was received at the academy at Chilicothe and from his mother. He was private secretary to Gov. Lucas, studied law, with his uncle, Giv. William Allen, was admitted to the bar in 1855, and in the course of a few years he had a large practice. He was elected to Cona large practice. He was elected to Con-gress by the democrats in 1844, but deted to Conclined a renomination, and continued in the practice of his profession. In 1851 he the practice of his profession. In 1851 he was elected to the supreme bench of the supreme court of the state, serving as chief justice, and on the expiration of his term he refused a renomination.

In 1867 he was the choice of his party for governor of Ohio, but was defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes. Mr. Thurman was elected to the United States Senate to succeed.

creed Mr. Wade, and took his seat in 1883. From the first he was recognized as the leader of the democratic minority. He was a member of the judiciary committies, and when his party came into power in the Forty-sixth Congress he was chosen chairman and was also made President to man, and was also made President pro-tempore of the Senate. He was re-elected

tempore of the Senate. He was re-elected for a second term in 1874, closing his sen-atorial career of twelve years in 1881. In the democratic national convention of 1876 Mr. Thurman received some votes as the presidential candidate. In 1880 the first ballot gave him the entire vote of the Ohio delegation, with considerable support from other states. In 1884 he was a delegate at large to the national democratic convention, was again put in nomination for the presidency, and stood next to Cleveland and Bayard on the first ballot. In the democratconvention of 1888 he was nominated for the vice presidency by acclamation. He was the author of the Thurman act relating to the author of the Thurman act relating to the Pacific rallroads, and took an impor-tant part in national legislation. He com-manded always the respect of his political opponents, because of his sterling integrity of character.

ASIATIC POLITICS.

Michigan University Students Listen to Ex-Secretary Foster.

ANN AREOR, Mich., December 12.-Tw thousand students listened to ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster's address las night on Asiatic polities. President Angel introduced the distinguished visitor. In respect to the present phase of Ar menian affairs, Mr. Foster said:

"Upon the British government must res "Upon the British government must rest
a large share of the responsibility for the
existence and continuance of the recent
outrages in Asia Minor. But for its intervention the Turkish power would have been
completely broken as a result of the Russian war in 1877."

A considerable part of the lecture was
taken up with the events leading up to

aken up with the events leading up to and growing out of the late war between China and Japan. Mr. Foster spoke of the remarkable development of Japan along the line of civilized nations and her acces-sion to them as a great military power.

The interference of the European power in the war shows how intimately their in the war shows how intimately their in-terests are bound up in the affairs of the east. The conduct of England and Russia emphasises the character of their respec-tive interests. England feared for her vas-commerce in the event of war. Russia with no commerce, interfered only when Japan tried to become a continental power, planting herself in a conquered territary. planting herself in a conquered territory

WANT SUNDAY REST.

Chleago Retail Clerks Will Join in the Barbers' Fight.

CHICAGO, Ill., December 12.-The Chi cago Retail Clerks' Association will take a hand in the crusade for Sunday rest inaugurated by the Barbers' Protective Asseciation.

The barbers have made a plucky fight, and they have shown no intention of giv ing up. If the clerks give the promised aid the fight will be given new life and vigor. There are 20,000 stores in Chicago wher clerks are employed. Of that number only the big department stores and a few other close on Sunday, and in the great

cless on Sunday, and in the great majority of stores clerks are required to work at least part of the day.

"We want it stopped," said one of the leading clerks last night, "even if a general strike is necessary to stop it."

Marriage of Miss Nichols to the Marquis de Chambrun.

Bishop Keane Assisted at the Ceremony at Cincinnati at Noon-Miss Rockefeller Wedded.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 12.-A Angels on East Walnut Hills was solemnized according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church the marriage of Miss Mar garet Rives Nichols, daughter of the late George Ward Nichols and his wife, formerly Maria Longworth (now the wife of Bellamy Storer, late member of Congress of the first Ohio district), and Louis Charles Antoine Guilbert Pierre Pinton, Marquis de Chambrun, counsel of the French embassy at Washington, D. C.

The attendants were the bride's cousin Miss Clara Longworth, and M. de Shoenen

Miss Clara Longworth, and M. de Shochell, a cousin of the groom.
Mr. Joseph Nichols, the bride's brother, Mr. Nicholas Longworth, her cousin; Mr. Frederick Coudert of New York, Mr. Horace Wiley of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Harold Binney of Philadelphia were the ushers.

Harold Binney of Philadelphia were the ushers.

Father O'Rourke officiated, assisted by Pishop Keane of Washington, D. C., Archbishop Elder and Father Ault.

The bridal gown was a superb Paris creation of heavy white satin, with a long, sweeping train and bodice gracefully draped with soft falls of chiffon.

The maid's gown was also of white silk, trimmed with chiffon.

After the ceremony a recention followed.

After the ceremony a reception followed at Rookwood, the fine old Longworth homestead, where the Storers reside when in Circinnati. The house decorations were all in green and white. Over 200 invitations were issued.

WEDDED AT ROCKWOOD HALL.

Miss Emma Rockefeller Married to

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., December 12.-Rockwood Hall, the elegant residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rockefeller, near this village, was the scene at noon today of the wedding of Miss Emma Rockefeller, their daughter, to Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin, jr., of New York city. The ceremony was per-formed by Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church of New York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Harris. The maid of honor was Miss Edith Rockefeller, sister of the bride.

The best man was Mr. Charles McAlpin, brother of the groom, and the ushers were Messrs. James G. Gardiner, Wm. Sanderson Brown, Benjamin B. McAlpin, Dr. Wm. Chittenden Lusk, Alfred L. Dennis, P. Avery Rockefeller, O. G. Jennings and John D. Rockefeller, jr. There were no bridesmads, but the little M.sses Adelia and Sara Pyle, daughters of Mrs. J. Tolman Pyle. Pyle, daughters of Mrs. J. Tolman Pyle

neces of the groom, acted in the capacity of flower girls.

The bride's dress was of white satin trimmed with venetian lace, and she wore a venetian lace veil, caught up with a diamond thata. She carried a bouquet of white rosebuds

rosebuds.

During the marriage ceremony, which was in the music room, the bridal couple stood under a canopy of bride roses, likes of the valley, asparagus vines and ferns. The canopy was twelve feet high and then square, resting on a dais forming a pulp to in front of a magnificent onyx mantel. The background was filled in with palms and ferns. The canopy was of gothic design and contained 1,000 roses and 1,000 sprays of liles of the valley. On either side of the room hung portieres of roses, buds, ferns and other flowers, with asparagus vines for

ropec.

An elaborate musical program was rendered by an orchestra and the choir of St. Bartholomew's Church. The guests arrived at Rockwood Hall from New York in two at Rockwood Hall from New 1918 in the special trains. After an hour's reception in the music room the bridal couple and guests adjourned to the breakfast room, where a buffet breakfast was served. The room was decorated with lavender orchids and palms There were about 500 guests present at

PUNISHED THE BLACKMAILER.

Attle Hart, a Libelous Editor's Agent Sent to Prison.

DES MOINES, Iowa, December 12 .- The supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the Plymouth county district court in the case of the state agt. Attle Hart, convicted and sentenced to a year in the penitentiary for extertion

It was one of the most famous cases in the history of the state. Hart was a capitalist at Sloux City, living across the Missouri in Nebraska. He was at one time national republican committeeman from Nebraska and a newspaper editor.

Three years ago a paper published in Chi cago began writing up scandalous articles about prominent Sioux City people. It made as business of extorting money from people by the threat to write them up. Hart acted is a go-between to compromise these mat-ers and receive the money. A trap was laid and he was caught receiving me After a long sensational trial, he and Lewis, the correspondent of the paper, were convicted. Lewis served his term, but Hart took the case to the supreme court, which has now held that he must serve his term.

BLIXT WAS ON HIS GUARD.

ile Knew Hayward Had Determined to Kill Him.

STILLWATER, Minn., December 12.-When Claus A. Blixt was told of the rumor hat Harry Hayward had confessed to instigating the murder of Lena Olson, a do-mestic in Duluth, in the fall of 1894, he said: "All I know about that is that Lena Olson once lived at the Ozark flats, and that Harry was intimately acquainted with the person who is supposed to have gone with her to the place of her death. The man's dead body was afterward found floating in the Mississippi at St. Paul. My impression was that it was Harry who killed the floater. I know he expected and planned to kill me after I did his bidding to that poor Ging girl. He came into my room no less than five times after I got back, but as I was in great pain from the drugged whisky he had given me, and my wife was with me, he did not get the chance."

BODY SNATCHING AT TOPEKA.

Indignation Has Cooled and Law Will Take Its Course.

TOPEKA, Kan., December 12.-All three of the bodies of the deceased citizens found at the Kansas Medical College were women who had died of consumption, and there was thus an apparent demand for subjects to pursue the study of that disese by dissection.

There were no indications today of any violent or unlawful actions. There is a determination, however, to bring the body-spatchers to light and see that the penalty

PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND.

Vice President Lachenal Elevated to the Highest Office.

BERNE, Switzerland, December 12.-M Adrien Lachenal, who was vice presiden: for 1895, has been elected president of the republic for 1896. He is a radical in pelities, and his home is in Geneva.

M. Deucher Burgan has been elected vice president of the republic for 1806.

Senator Ga'linger's Resolution in Regard to Them.

NO MORE PERMITS TO BE ISSUED

The Amended Highway Act Passes the Senate.

OTHER DISTRICT MEASURES

Mr. Gallinger introduced a resolution in the Senate today calling for information regarding the overhead wires in the city of Washington. Mr. Gallinger's resolution re-

"Whereas, Congress, by act approved July 18, 1888, provided that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia should not, after the 15th day of September, 1888, permit or authorize any additional telegraph, elephone, electric lighting or other wires to oe erected or maintained on or over any of tne streets or avenues of the city of Washington, and further directed said Commisioners to investigate and report to Conress the best method of removing all such electric wires from the air or surface of said streets and interring the same under

"And whereas it was by said last above mentioned act and the act of Congress ap-proved March 2, 1881, provided the said Commissioners should have power at any time before the expiration of the Fifty-first

time before the expiration of the Fifty-first Congress, and not later, to authorize any such existing overhead wires to be placed underground;
"And whereas, under and by virtue of the provisions of said acts, certain conpanies, owning overhead wires within the District

provisions of said acts, certain conpanies, owning overhead wires within the District of Co.umbia, acting under permits from said Commissioners, removed a large number of such overhead wires and interrel the same under ground, thus establishing an underground system of electric wires;

"And whereas the act of Congress approved August 6, 1830, created an electrical commission to investigate and report, through the President, to Congress upon the best method of removing overhead wires and placing the same underground, which said commission, upon the 26th day of October, 1891, submitted its report to the President, and which said report was by the President transmitted to Congress becember 23, 1891, said report being still pending and unacted upon by Congress; "And whereas by act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, it was provided that the said Commissioners might grant permits for the construction, within certain limitations, of other conduits or subways additional to those already at that date then in existence under previous acts of Congress, under and by virtue of which said act of March 3, 1891, the companies owning such existing underground conduits were granted permits and have constructed

owning such existing underground conduits were granted permits and have constructed certain additions and extensions of previously existing subways;
"And whereas no further or other legislation exists authorizing said Commissioners to permit the erection of additional overhead wires or the construction of other conduits or subways within said District:

owning such existing underground conduits

"And whereas the obvious intention of "And whereas the obvious intention of Congress, as expressed in all its legislation upon the subject, has been to prohibit the further erection of overhead electric wires in the District of Columbia, and the ultimate placing of all electric wires in the District of Columbia under ground, the same to be done only under such regulations and conditions as might be by Congress prescribed:

Congress prescribed: Information Wanted.

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Com-missioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, directed to report to the Senate whether since the 15th day of September, 1888, any permits have been issued for the construction or erection of ad ditional overhead wires in the District of Columbia, and, if so, to whom such permits were given and under what authority mits were given, and under what authority of law the same purport to have been issued, together with a list of such permits, and whether thereunder any additional overhead wires have been crected in said District, and, if so, where and by whom the same has been done. Also whether, under the said act of March 3, 1891, or under any other act, any permits have been issued by said Commissioners for the placing underground in any of the avenues, streets, alleys, sidewalks, footways or other public ways in the District of Columbia, of any controller or subveys for the place of the controller or subveys for the controller or subveys for the controller or subveys for the controller or subveys the controller or subveys for the controller or subveys the controller o condults or subways for electric wires sion of, a previously existing conduit or subway, established under previously exist-ing laws, and, if so, the names of the per-sens or corporations to whom such permits have been issued, the avenue, streets, al-leys, footwalks, or other passageways covred by such permits, what work, if any has been done under such permits, and by whom and under what authority of law said permits purport to have been issued and said work performed.

No More Permits.

"Be it further resolved that pending the eport hereinbefore called for and thereafter until further action by Congress thereon, the said Commissioners of the Dis trict of Columbia be," and they are hereby, requested to issue no further permits for the erection of any overhead wires in said District, and if any such permits have been ssued to revoke said permits and prevent the erecton thereunder of any further over-head wires. Further, that no additional permits be granted for the construction of any further electric conduits or subways in the District of Columbia, and that if any such permits have already been issued that the same be revoked and no further work be permitter thereunder until further action by Congress."

The Highway Bill Passed the Senate. Immediately after the meeting of the Senate today Mr. Faulkner reported favorably, from the committee on the District of Col ambia, Senate bill 30, to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District

of Columbia lying outside of cities," ap-proved March 2, 1893.

Mr. Faulkner stated that owing to the urgent character of the bill he reported h would ask the Senate to place it upon its passage at once. passage at once.

There being no objection the bill was
passed by the Senate and was sent to the
House of Representatives for its action.

The reasons for the passage of this measure were given at length in The Star yester.

To Pay Claims.

Mr. Gorman introduced a bill in the Senate today authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay P. E. Dye and Willie S. Hoge, administrators, \$1,225, the same to be in full for the claim reported favorably by the Court of Claims of the United

Land for the B. and O.

A bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Burrows, by request, today for the relief of Kate Winter, providing that the provisions of the act of Congress entitled An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to authorize the construction of An act to authorize the construction of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad in the District of Columbia," approved January 19, 1891, so far as the same authorized the acquisition by said railroad of land, for the business of said company in square No. 739, in the city of Washington, be, and is hereby, repealed.

Uncertainty as to When He Will Get Back to Washington.

No Suggestion That He Should Shorten His Ducking Trip-Carlisle's Report to Go in Monday.

There is general uncertainty here as to when the President will return from his ducking trip. He has been gone already as long as he originally contemplated, but the elements have been unfavorable for spor most of the time, and it is possible that he may have concluded to remain in the ducking waters a few days longer. It is said that nothing has been heard from him on that subject since he left this city, and consequently there is nothing upon which to predicate a reasonable judgment as to the t'me of his return beyond his known intentions when he started off.

Uncertain When He Will Get Back. If his plans have undergone no change he is due here either tomorrow or Saturday but if reports from Norfolk are true that he has decided to prolong his stay a day or two, the will hard!y be back before Monday. The usual secrecy is observed in offi-

day. The usual secrecy is observed in official circles with respect to the President's movements, but there is, nevertheless, good reason for the belief that the humble Viclet, with her distinguished passengers, will return to Washington some time tomorrow evening or early Saturday morning.

In case the water in the D'smal Swamp canal is too low to admit the free passage of the l'ghthouse tender, however, the President will make the trip to Norfolk by rail and thence to Washington by the lighthouse tender Maple. It is said that the recent storms have driven the bulk of the water out of the canal and that it is not now in condition for navigation.

His Return Has Not Been Asked For.

His Return Has Not Been Asked For. Although there is a mass of important business awaiting the President's consideration, it is stated that no one of the members of his cabinet has ventured to suggest to him either by wire or mail the wisdom or necessity of a speedy return to the capi-

tal.

He was informed of the character of Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Olney's note in regard to the arbitration of the Nenin regard to the arbitration of the Venezuela boundary dispute before he left the city, and will probably be prepared to communicate that important correspondence to Congress soon after his return. It is understood that the British government desires the correspondence made public, and has only refrained from giving it to the London press out of consideration to the wishes of the administration at Washington. ington. Carlisle's Report to Go in Monday.

It is said at the Treasury Department that Secretary Carlisle has nearly finishis report, and will have it ready for su mission to Congress by Monday without fail, regardless of the presence or absence of the President. The Secretary and the President are in entire accord on all ques-tions of finance, and it is argued that there is no reason why the former should post-pone making his report to Congress until the President has had time to read it.

SIR JULIAN'S COMPLAINT.

A Letter Which Will Probably Prevent Trouble in Future.

The Treasury Department has recently been informed that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, upon his arrival at New York per Campania in September last, was compelled to sign the customary "passenger's declaration" to the effect that in joint session this morning, are as folno dutiable articles were contained in his baggage. As a consequence, Acting Secretary Hamiln has taken the collector of man, New York; William W. Vaughan, customs at New York to task for putting | Cambridge, Mass.; George A. Pope, Baltithe British ambassador to that inconvenience. In his letter to the collector he

the British ambassador to that inconvenience. In his letter to the collector he says:

"As the unobstructed progress of ambassadors, ministers and charge d'affaires is universally granted in all civilized countries, as a matter of international right and courtesy, your officers should be made to understand that such officials are exempt from all the ordinary requirements of contending the courteously facilitated in obtaining their baggage and effects. No declaration of any kind is to be demanded of them, nor of their families and suite, nor is any examination to be made in such cases. You are instructed to issue orders as will prevent the recurrence at your port of the objectionable practice above described, which, as the dearwant is ordered by a great her agreed to the collector her families and suite, nor is any examination to be made in such cases. You are instructed to issue orders as will prevent the recurrence at your port of the objectionable practice above described, which, as instructed to issue orders as will prevent the recurrence at your port of the objec-tionable practice above described, which, as the department is informed, has given of-fense to several of the diplomatic repre-sentatives."

A reporter called at the office of Collector Kilbreth in New York in regard to the above letter. Collector Kilbreth was ab-sent, but an official at the office offered the

of the Pauncefote incident:

"When an ambassador or other minister to whom the courtesy of unobstructed progress through the customs house is granted in about the courtesy of the courtesy of unobstructed progress through the customs house is granted in about to contract the courtesy of gress through the customs house is granted is about to arrive here, the legation at Washington notifies the Treasury Department, which informs the collector of the port, who, in turn, notifies the surveyor, Mr. McGuire. The surveyor gives his deputy, Mr. Dowling, orders to the effect that so-and-so is to arrive on such and such a vessel, and is to be accorded the courtesies usually extended to persons of his rank. In the case of Sir Juhan, it is probable that the legation at Washington failed to notify the Treasury Department, and, of course, the customary instructions were not issued to the subordinates."

The speaker said there had been several cases in which others had the same exper-

cases in which others had the same exper-ience as Sir Julian, and it was found to be due to the failure of the legation to inform the Treasury Department.

NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Competition Over the Assignment of Rooms Even at This Early Date. The supervising architect of the treas

ary has had the question of the assignment f rooms in the new post office building inder consideration for some time, but is ar from a final settlement of the matter. It has been practically settled that in addition to providing accommodations for the ocal post office, the building will also be occupied by the civil service commission he treasury bureau of statistics, the geo logical survey and the bureau of labor There is considerable competition among the officers of the bureaus ramed for what are generally regarded as the most desirable quarters, being those on the avenue front on every floor to the top of the building. It is understood that the civil service ommission is making a strong bid for the offices on the eighth floor front.

At the present rate of progress in the construction of the building, it is believed that there will be ample time to fully consider and determine the troublesome questions connected with the assignment of rooms long before the building is ready for occupancy.

West Roint Cades Appointed.
Cadet appointments to the Military Academy have been issued to Charles L. Frohwitter of Bölton, David J. Handrahn (alternate) of Waltham and Asa W. Grove-

nor of Amherst. Mass.; Guy L. Harrington Howe.
Princeton College—H. B. Armes, A. H. Lybyer, W. J. Wright and W. E. Lampi. of Canton and George C. Wright (alternate) of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Robt, S. Steward and Wm. R. Loop (alternate) of Chattanooga, Tenn, (Continued on Third Page.)

TWO FASHIONABLE AFFAIRS OVERHEAD WIRES THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN THE CIVIL SERVICE SILVER MEN PLEASED IN CONGRESS TODAY

Meeting of the National Reform League in This City.

A LARGE NUMBER OF DELEGATES

Interesting Addresses Made at the Afternoon Session.

FUTURE PROGRAMS

The Cosicos Club was the scene of an important gathering today of prominent men from all parts of the country who take an active interest in the cause of civil service reform. They came as delegates to the anrual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League, the sessions of which will

last through tomorrow evening.

The most important session of the meeting will be held this evening at Metzerott Hall, when Mr. Carl Schurz, the president of the lergue, will deliver his annual address. Ills subject will be the relation of civil service to a democratic government. This meeting, like the two afternoon meetings held in the assembly hall of the Cosmos Club, is open to the public. Mr. John Joy Edson, the president of the Civil Service Reform Association, will deliver an ad-

The Business Program.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning there was a joint meeting of the general committee and the executive committee of the league for the consideration of administrative business. Shortly ofter noon the meeting adjourned to accept an invitation to luncheon extended to the delegates by Dr. luncheon extended to the delegates by Dr. and Mrs. Mackay Smith at their handsome residence, 1325 16th street. Tomorrow the delegates will be entertained at luncheon by Commissioner W. G. Rice, to meet the United States civil service commissioners, at his residence, 1738 M street. Tomorrow evening there will be a reception at the Arlington Hotel tendered to the delegates by the Civil Service Reform Association of the District of Columbia.

The special business session of the league

of the District of Columbia.

The special business session of the league will be held tomorrow morning at the Cosmos Club. The business at this meeting will be the election of a president and vice presidents, the hearing and consideration of reports and resolutions and other routire business. At the afternoon sessions papers bearing upon different phases of the civil service questions are to be read.

The papers on the program for this afternoon are as follows: "The Appointment and Tenure of Postmasters," by Richard Henry Dana of Cambridge, Mass.; "Superannuation in the Civil Service," by Wm. Dudley Foulke of Indiana; "The Important Function of Civil Service Reform," by F. L. Siddons of this city; "The Necessity of Thorough and Permanent Reform in the Consular Service," by Jonathan A. Lane, president of the Boston Merchants' Association. Other papers announced for this, the lifteenth appeal prestivents.

dent of the Boston Merchants' Association. Other papers announced for this, the ilf-teenth annual meeting of the league, are the following: "The Recent Civil Service Reform Movement in Chicago," by John W. Ela: "The Interest of the Workingman in Civil Service Reform," by Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia; "The State of Civil Service Reform Sentiment in the South," by Herman Justi of Nashville, Tenn.; "The Reign and Overthrow of an Office-Holding Oligarchy," by Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore.

The afternoon sessions of the league are held at 2:30 o'clock.

The Committee Meeting. The committees of the league, which met

General committee-Carl Schurz, chairmore, Md.; Franklin MacVeagh, Chicago, Ill.; Sherman S. Rogers, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles Noble Gregory, Madison, Wis.; Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis, Mo.; Lee Mc-

Mass.; Sherman S. Rogers, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wm. A. Aiken, Norwich, Conn.; Edward M. Shepard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William G. Low, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore, Md.; Everett P. Wheeler, New York city; Silas W. Burt, New York city; Edward Cary, New York city; Charles Collins, New York city; Richard Watson Gilder, New York city; Richard Watson Gilder, New York city; Morrill Wyman, jr., Cambridge, Mass.; Wm. D. Foulke, Richmond, Ind.; Richard H. Dana, Boston, Mass.; Lucius B. Swift, Indianapolis, Ind.; Herbert Welsh, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Richardson, Philadelphia, Pa.; John W. Ela, Chicago, Ill.; William Potts, Farmington, Conn.

ton, Conn. New Organizations Admitted.

At the executive meeting of the league this morning Mr. George McAneny was reelected secretary, and Mr. W. J. Schieffelin was elected treasurer. Two new organizations were admitted to membership in the league, the civil service reform associations of St. Paul and Princeton College. The delegate from the former is Mr. C. P. Noyes, and from the latter, Prof. Wm. M. Sloane. All the members of the executive committee were re-elected.

Delegates Present. Among the delegates to the meeting are

the following: New York-Carl Schurz, Geo. W. Mc Aneny, Silas W. Burt, A. B. Mason, R. N. Johnson, Edward Cary, Henry Villard, Chas. Collins, E. P. Wheeler, W. J. Schlef-felin, Oscar S. Strauss, C. W. Watson, G. H. Brooklyn-Mayor C. A. Schieren, Wm. G.

Brooklyn-Mayor C. A. Schieren, Wm. G. Low, T. J. Backus.
Buffalo-Sherman S. Rogers, Henry A. Richmond, Henry W. Sprague.
Rochester-George C. Buell, jr.
Watertown-W. D. McKinstry.
Boston-Moorfield Storey, Arthur Hobart, Jonathan R. Lane, Samuel Y. Nash, Samuel B. Capen, J. G. Thorpe, jr.
Philadelphia-Herbert Welsh, Chas. Richardson, W. W. Montgomery, C. R. Woodruff, R. Fraucis Ward, Edward S. Sayres.
Cambridge-R. H. Dana, W. W. Vaughan,

Welsh. Brookline, Mass.—Dana Estes. Brookline, Mass.—Dana Estes.
Baltimore—C. J. Bonaparte, A. J. Gosman,
John C. Rose, Edgar G. Miller, Edward
Stabler, jr., Clayton C. Hall, Wm. Reynolds, Elisha H. Perkins, D. R. Magruder,
C. P. Manning, G. W. Gail, J. W. Lainford,
Alex. Armstrong, Fabian Franklin, C. A. E.
Spawer, F. W. Schultz, John K. Cowen, G.
W. Sattler, F. V. Rhodes, Sylvan Drey, A.
D. Shapklin H. A. Kelly, J. P. Henric'

Cambridge-R. H. Dana, W. W. Vaugha Monroe Wyman, jr., A. M. Howe. Harvard University-A. S. Ingalls, J.

W. Sattler, F. V. Rhodes, Sylvan Drey, A.P. Shanklin, H. A. Kelly, L. P. Hemighausen, F. E. Williams, J. S. Stockett, W. A. Fisher, G. L. Taneyhill. Chicago—S. D. Demmon, Cincinnati—N. H. Davis, Indiana—Wm. Dudley Foulke. Elkton, Md.—John S. Wirt. Alexandria, Va.—S. M. Blackford, Nashyilie, Tenn.—Herman Justi. Nashville, Tenn.-Herman Justi. Washington, D. C .- Dr. Franklin

Reported Arrangement for the Reorganigation of the Senate.

Republicans to Have the Offices, but Silver Men to Control the Finance Committee.

Silver men are well pleased with the

situation in the Senate today. Under any circumstances they calculate on having control of the finance committee. Repub licans, it is argued, cannot prevent this. The only question is whether cans by accepting the responsibility of

organizing the secate snan accept respon-sibility for the work of the finance committee. It is understood now that an ar rangement brought about through the shrewd politics of the populists, by which the republicans are to reorganize the Senate and take complete control immediately after the holidays, will be carried into effect. The committee on finance is to be in control of the silver men and, according to the present understanding, a bill for the free coinage of silver is to be reported from the committee within two or three weeks after the reorganization. A majority of the Senate is in favor of silver, and it is therefore believed that the bill will pass the Senate during this session. It is believed to be this consideration which has induced the populists to reach the decision that, after voting for their candidates for the Senate offices, they will retire from the contest and permit the republicans to take control of the Senate.

A Victory for Silver. It is understood that Mr. Stewart, who rever loses an opportunity to make a stroke for silver, and who enjoys seeing his opponents embarrassed, was the principal agency through which the populists were induced to adopt the course they were induced to adopt the course they have. The reported arrangement is regarded as a victory, first, for the populists, and, second, for the silver men in general, the silver democrats being particularly pleased. The republicans assuming control of the organization throughout, under this arrangement, will, it is claimed, have the nominal responsibility for legislation. It will be a republican finance committee which will report a free coinage bill and a republican Senate which will pass it.

Probable Committee Assignments. Under the arrangement, the democratic place on the finance committee made vacant by the retirement of Mr. McPherson is to be filled by a free coinage democrat, probably Daniel. The committee is to be increased in size. Jones of Nevada, who went over to the populists last year, is to be retained on the committee, and one of the two others appointed by the republi-cans 4s to be a silver man. Stewart, it is said, is to go back to his old place on the appropriations committee, being treated like a republican. It is said that Butler of North Carolina is also to be treated as if he were a republican as for each beligning North Carolina is also to be treated as if he were a republican as far as the dignity of his committee assignment goes, and that both Allen and Pesser are to be taken care of better than they were by the dem-ocrats, It is not alleged that this is the result of direct bargain made with the pop-ulists, but merely that it is what will nat-parally result from a recognization broach. urally result from a reorganization brought about under the circumstances.

Unsatisfactory Both Ways.

This situation is very unsatisfactory to rany of the sound money republicans. The idea of the republican party being made respot sible for a free silver committee and for the passage of a free silver bill is extremely repugnant to them, but just at present it is not clear how they are going to be able to prevent the plan being carried out, though they will do so if they can. On the other hand, some of the western silver republicans are placed in an awkward position, because of the seeming comward position, because of the seeming combination with the populists. They insist that there has been no bargain, but at the same time they realize what the public impression is likely to be, and the situation annoys them. To be driven into association with the populists is a most dangerous thing for them, and gives the anti-silver men further crounds for declaring elver men further grounds for declaring that free silverism must inevitably be

sociated with populism. The Populist Bugaboo.

Populism'is the bugaboo of the silver republicans, and they are startled by the inexorable fate that runs it across their path. There is apparently no disposition on their part, however, to back out of the reorgani zation. It is a silver victory, and however embarrassing in some of its details it may be, they are not in a position to draw back. The situation is therefore as complicated as it can well be, and very dangerous po-litically, particularly on the eve of a presidential struggle.

FIRE ON THE CINCINNATI.

t Occurred in the Coal Bunkers Fron

Spontaneous Combustion. Capt. Johnson, commanding the U. U. S. Cincinnati, which has been lying off the Florida coast for some time watching fillbustering parties, has telegraphed the Navy Department that her coal bunkers caught fire from spontaneous combustion day before yesterday. One of the magatines was flooded, but the fire was extin-

guished without causing any damage. It is said at the Navy Department that such incidents are by no means unusual on warships, where soft coal is stowed in small air-tight bunkers. As the powder is now packed ir sealed metallic cases, each containing but one charge for a gun, or in the form of fixed metallic ammunition for the smaller calibers, it would be in no wise injured by the flooding of the magazine. The fact that the Cincinnati's magazine was flooded does not indicate that the shir was flooded does not indicate that the ship was in any particular danger, for, under the naval regulations, it is the first duty of the commanding officer in the case of fire in the neighborhood of the powder to open the valves, which are expressly provided for the admission of water to the magazines, and thus insure the ship against an explosion.

THE ARIZONA TROUBLE.

Caused by a Sheriff's Attempt to Arrest Some Indians.

The War Department has received a telegram from the commanding officer at Fort Apache, Arizona, saying that the trouble at Cibucu occurred out of an attempt by Sheriff Thompson, at Globe, Arizona, with a posse, to enter the Indian reservation to make an arrest of Indians said to have attempted to take stores from a ranche whose occupants at Canon Creek. A man named Boris did the killing of the Indian whose body was found in the vicinity. He and two others of the party gave themselves up to Lieut. Fenton and are now on their way to Globe, Arizona.

Government Receipts.

National bank notes received today for edemption, \$563,313. Government receipts-From leternal revenue, \$514,954; customs, \$572,564: miscellaneous, \$30,519

On motion of Senator David B. Hill, Willam J. Lardner, formerly deputy attorney general of New York, was today admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

Both Senate and House Hold Brief Sessions.

PEFFER ON CONGRESSIONAL FUNERALS

Representative Grow Criticises Portions of the President's Message.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED

The proceedings of the Senate today began with the presentation of the usual petitions for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents.

Mr. Faulkner (W. Va.) presented the repert of the committee on the District of Columbia on a bill regarding highways in the District, asking that it should have immediate consideration. The bill was

After the presentation of numerous bills and petitions Messrs. Cameron and Harris and petitions Messrs. Cameron and Harris both offered motions for the adjournment of the Senate until Monday when it should adjourn today. The Vice President created a ripple of laughter by putting both motions at once. They were adopted.

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) introduced a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the rates of exchange between gold standard and silver standard countries and their effect on agricultural and manufacturing interests, and gave

and manufacturing interests, and gave notice that he would address the Senate or it on Monday next.

Mr. Cullom (III.) called up, and the Senste passed, the House bill attaching Aurora,
III., to the Chicago port of entry.

As to Senate Debates.

Mr. White (Cal.) presented an amendment to the Senate rules requiring that all debate in the Senate shall be relevant to the subject before the Senate, and gave notice of a speech on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Hansbrough (N. D.) a resolution was passed calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture for information as to whether he had expended all or any

part of the last appropriation for the pur-chase and distribution of seeds. Secretary Morton refused to spend the seed appropriation.

Mr. Call then addressed the Senate upon Mr. Call then addressed the Senate upon his resolution declaring it to be the duty of the civilized powers to suppress the crucities alleged to be perpetrated upon the Armenian subjects of Turkey by the Turkish authorities.

Turkish authorities.

Mr. Call said that while it was the accepted policy of this government to avoid participation in foreign complications, he did not understand it to mean that we should not interfere to prevent such cruelties and barbarism as had been enacted in Armenia. He thought the United States should at least express encouragement to the civilized powers in the effort they are making to suppress these cuthursts of bigotry, superstition, cruelty and crime.

On Congressional Forests.

On Congressional Faperals. Mr. Peffer (Kan.) spoke upon his bill providing for the proper disposition of the remains of Senators and members who die while Congress is in session. He said his attention had first been called to this question by charges made in the newspapers, and after investigating the matter he had concluded that the system now pursued had

come to be seriously abused.

Mr. Peffer declared that the expenditures on account of funeral expenses were con-tinually growing, until the average cost had grown from nothing to \$4.512. The last thirteen burials of the seventy-three which had occurred from the Senate had cost more than all the other site. Of the cost more than all the other sixty. Of the one hundred and seven Senators who had died while in service, the expenses were greatest in the case of the late Senator George Ficarst of California, whose funeral cost the government \$21,322. He objected to regarding the treasury as a subject of common plunder for those who choose to ore than all the other sixty. Of the for those who choose to prey upon it, and said the best way to get the odium of such a custom stop it. He asked in conclusion that th bill be made the unfinished business of th

In Executive Session. At 1:50 the Senate, on motion of Mr. Faulkner went into executive session. At 2 o'clock the Senate adjourned till

Senate.

Monday. THE HOUSE Immediately after the opening of the House today Speaker Reed placed several executive communications before the House

On motion of Mr. Dingley (Maine) it was agreed that when the House adjourn today it be to meet on Monday next. Mr. Wheeler (Ala.) asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution for the appointment of William

L. Wilson as one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institute but Mr Adams (Pa objected. Mr. McCreary (Ky.) objected to a resolu-Mr. McCrary (Ky.) objected to a resolu-tion offered by Mr. Fisher (N.Y.) calling on the President for the correspondence at the State Department in the case of the Henry Crossby, an American vessel, fired on by the troops at Santo Domingo November 10, 1895, On motion of Mr. Lacey (Iowa) a resolution was passed which called on the Actorney General for a detailed statement of the a counts, fees, etc., of the clerks of clinited States courts, marshals, deputy marshals and commissioners. Mr. Lacey explained, in answer to 2 question from Mr. Bailey (Tex.) as to whether this information looked to the future salaried compensation of these offi-cers, that the information was desired by the judiciary committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Cannon (Utah) a resolution was passed calling on the Secretary of the Interior for the total amount of land assumed by the Union and Central Pacific railroads under the grants to those roads.

Extra Pay to House Employes. Mr. W. A. Stone (Pa.) offered a resolution to pay all the employes of the last House, including the Capitol police, an amount equal to their salary to January 1, 1896. He had introduced the resolution, he said, upon the assurance that it had been the practice of each Congress to grant this extra com-pensation to the employes of the preceding House; but he had since learned that the practice had been discontinued at the end of the Forty-seventh Congress. At his re-quest, therefore, the resoution was referred

to the committee on accounts Mr. Wilson (N.Y.) presented the petition of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn for the relief of the starving Ar-mentans. The petition asked the govern-ment to furnish transports for the relief

ment to furnish transports for the relief supplies. Mr. Turner (Ga.) objected to printing the petition in the Record.

At 12:50 Mr. Dingley (Maine) announced that Mr. Grow (Pa.) desired to address the House on a subject touched by the President's message, and, in order to give him an apportunity to do so, he moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union for the consideration of the President's message.

Mr. Grow on the New Tariff. The motion was agreed to and Mr. Grow trok the floor. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read that portion of the message

relating to the results of the new tariff law new on the statute books. Mr. Grow called Admitted to the Supreme Court. attention to the fact that Mr. Cleveland said nothing about the efficiency of the rew customs law to produce the revenue necessary to carry on the government. The President, Mr. Grow pointed out, did not give the receipts or the expenditures for

of the President's message.